

our troops from unfair prosecutions if we aren't at the table to win those protections.

I also believe that threatening our allies and trying to bully them into changing their position on the ICC, rather than sitting at the table to work these issues out, was a mistake. There are ways to protect our interests that do not involve infuriating the allies that we need to win the war on terrorism.

Certainly there are better ways to protect our interests than to stand in the way of trying people guilty of what our own administration has called genocide.

The American Servicemembers Protection Act, which Congress passed to give concrete form to the objections that many have to the ICC, contains a provision stating:

Nothing in this title shall prohibit the United States from rendering assistance to international efforts to bring to justice Saddam Hussein, Slobodan Milosovic, Osama bin Laden, other members of Al Qaeda, leaders of Islamic Jihad, and other foreign nationals accused of genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

It seems to me that the crisis in Darfur may be precisely the kind of situation that such a provision was intended to cover. We have an interest—a moral interest and a political interest—in refusing to accept impunity for the grave abuses that have been committed in Darfur and in promoting long-term stability by insisting on accountability. There is no question of American troops or political figures being involved. The legitimate concerns that we have with the ICC simply are relevant to this situation.

The administration's position today, as I understand it, is that we should create an entirely new international tribunal for Sudan. If that is what it takes to bring some justice to the people of Darfur, so be it. But it is not really difficult to understand why other members of the international community would be resistant to creating an entirely new structure, potentially every time that serious crimes against humanity occur, when a structure already exists for the express purposes of dealing with these issues. Particularly when our own administration has been pressing existing ad-hoc tribunals to wrap up their costly but important work, it seems odd to create another ad-hoc mechanism when the ICC exists. Most worryingly, it gives those who would rather continue to wallow in endless reviews and deliberations while people in Darfur die another opportunity to delay reviews and meaningful action.

So I believe that the administration should think about what makes good sense in this case. Efforts to bring an end to the crisis in Darfur have faltered, time and again, due to a lack of multilateral political will. Security Council members were unable to do more than contemplate the possibility of sanctions in the face of a terrible

man-made catastrophe. We must continue to build a solid international coalition to pressure the Sudanese regime. I know that many of my colleagues and many in the administration share my frustration with the grace periods, the delays, the empty threats, and the hesitations. It is well past time, then, to do something about that. If we can send a former Secretary of State around the world to encourage others to relieve Iraqi debt, then we can appoint a very senior Presidential envoy to focus on this problem, to drum up support in capitals around the world, to squeeze every drop of potential cooperation from others with intense discussions and negotiations. The Government of Sudan should feel intense pressure every day, not hear mild scoldings and mixed messages every month or so. And the U.S. should not muddle our message by getting tangled up in our contorted position on the ICC.

Now the Commission of Inquiry's report has the potential to prod other states into action. It would be a terrible shame if the United States, once at the forefront of urging action on Sudan, now became a part of the problem.

#### MEDICARE ENHANCEMENT FOR NEEDED DRUGS ACT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am proud to join the Senator from Maine, OLYMPIA SNOW, and the Senator from Oregon, RON WYDEN as an original cosponsor of the bipartisan Medicare Enhancement for Needed Drugs (MEND) Act. This bill takes necessary steps to ensure that our seniors, and our taxpayers, receive the best price possible on prescription drugs under the new Medicare prescription drug benefit. One of the primary reasons I voted against the Medicare Modernization Act was because I felt that it did not go far enough in addressing the skyrocketing prices of prescription drugs. Without strong, proactive measures to keep the prices of prescription drugs in check, seniors will continue to struggle to afford their prescription drugs, even with Medicare's help, and the overall cost of the Medicare Program will continue to mushroom.

There is bipartisan agreement that by prohibiting the Medicare Program from negotiating the prices of prescription drugs, the Medicare Modernization Act is actually failing to utilize the purchasing power of the Medicare Program. The MEND Act will repeal this prohibition, and allow—and in some circumstances mandate—the Secretary to negotiate the prices of prescription drugs. This type of negotiation will save taxpayers' dollars while reducing the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries.

The MEND Act also provides Medicare beneficiaries and taxpayers with valuable information on the prices of prescription drugs under the new Medicare benefit. This reporting will ensure that the prices of the drugs most used

by seniors do not go up just as the Medicare prescription drug benefit goes into effect. It will also ensure that seniors and others who depend on Medicare have the complete, accurate information they need when deciding upon a prescription drug plan under Medicare.

It is important that we act now, in a bipartisan manner, to fix the flaws included in the Medicare Modernization Act before the prescription drug benefit begins next year. The MEND Act will help both those who depend on the Medicare Program, and those who have to pay for it, by acting to rein in the skyrocketing prices of prescription drugs.

#### HELPING TO PREPARE PROVIDERS TO CARE

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, so many of VA health care providers are truly dedicated to treating all of the ailments veterans face, including psychological ones. In an attempt to help VA providers understand the special needs of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom veterans, one particular VA health care region has made special efforts.

The Brockton Division of the VA Boston Healthcare System Continuing Education Committee hosted a conference, entitled "Preparing for the acute and long-term needs of Afghanistan and Iraq war veterans." Several experts in their respective fields served as speakers and made presentations to attendees. Brett Litz, Ph.D., of the National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, PTSD, discussed "Promoting Continuity of Care and Understanding: Putting the Long-Term Impact of the War in Afghanistan and Iraq in Context." Dr. Litz helped the crowd to appreciate the active-duty military mental health culture; understand the early intervention and the variety of interventions for acute trauma; and appreciate high probability themes to war-zone traumas in Afghanistan and Iraq veterans.

Lieutenant Colonel Chuck Engel, MD, MPH, of Walter Reed Medical Center, addressed "Quality of Post-Deployment Health Care in the Defense Health System—Steady Progress or Unified Promises?" Lt. Col. Engel informed attendees of the strengths and limitations of Deployment health initiatives in the Department of Defense; ways to improve the continuity of care from postdeployment to discharge and beyond; and the role of primary care in identifying and treating mental health problems caused by exposure to war.

Lieutenant Colonel Carl Castro, Ph.D., of Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, spoke about the "Impact of Combat on the Mental Health of Soldiers," focusing on the findings of the Mental Health Assessment Team's evaluation of Iraq War veterans mental health and well-being in the warzone; the findings of the psychological screening program in the U.S. Army; and the risk and resilience factors that

predict deployment and post-deployment mental health in active duty military personnel.

The final featured speaker was Yuval Neria, Ph.D., of the New York Psychiatric Institute. Dr. Neria educated the audience about "Israeli War Veterans and POW's Two Decades After the War: Findings from the Yom Kippur 1973 War." She concentrated her discussion on understanding the phenomenology of war-trauma; understanding the nature of combat stress reactions; and understanding the impact of war-trauma across the lifespan.

These medical professionals provided just a snapshot of the strides VA has made and hopefully will continue to make in the field of war-trauma. I applaud these VA health care providers. As ranking member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs, I will be working to ensure that DoD and VA cooperate to make sure that there is a seamless transition from active military status to veteran status. VA providers are quite obviously incredibly important as we seek to make this seamless transition.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### CELEBRATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to extend my congratulations to the American Medical Women's Association, AMWA, on the occasion of its 90th Birthday Year Celebration.

Throughout this century, AMWA, which is known as the Vision and Voice of Women in Medicine, has been determined in its efforts to advance women in the medical profession and to promote women's health. This leading multidisciplinary association of women in medicine in our country has encouraged and honored excellence in the fields of medicine, health care and science through a wide array of scholarships, grants, and awards, as well as diverse educational programs for physicians, medical students and the general public.

Over these nine decades, AMWA has supported numerous charitable programs, particularly focusing on the needs of disadvantaged women and their families. For 75 years, AMWA's American Women's Hospitals Service clinics in the U.S. and abroad have provided desperately needed care to the medically underserved. In addition, hundreds of medical students and residents have received remarkable healthcare training in these and other remote clinics worldwide through AMWA's sponsorship.

AMWA's advocacy on behalf of women's health and research has made AMWA a leading voice for the care of women and their children.

As someone who has been committed to expanding opportunities for women and enhancing women's health, I am

pleased to have this opportunity to applaud the accomplishments of this outstanding organization and to celebrate with them the history and future of American Medical Women's Association. •

##### REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION DELIVERED TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON FEBRUARY 2, 2005—PM 2

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was ordered to lie on the table:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Mr. Speaker, Vice President CHENEY, Members of Congress, fellow citizens:

As a new Congress gathers, all of us in the elected branches of Government share a great privilege: we have been placed in office by the votes of the people we serve. And tonight that is a privilege we share with newly elected leaders of Afghanistan, the Palestinian territories, Ukraine, and a free and sovereign Iraq.

Two weeks ago, I stood on the steps of this Capitol and renewed the commitment of our Nation to the guiding ideal of liberty for all. This evening I will set forth policies to advance that ideal at home and around the world.

Tonight, with a healthy, growing economy, with more Americans going back to work, with our Nation an active force for good in the world—the state of our Union is confident and strong. Our generation has been blessed—by the expansion of opportunity, by advances in medicine, and by the security purchased by our parents' sacrifice. Now, as we see a little gray in the mirror—or a lot of gray—and we watch our children moving into adulthood, we ask the question: What will be the state of their Union?

Members of Congress, the choices we make together will answer that question. Over the next several months, on issue after issue, let us do what Americans have always done, and build a better world for our children and grandchildren.

First, we must be good stewards of this economy, and renew the great institutions on which millions of our fellow citizens rely.

America's economy is the fastest growing of any major industrialized nation. In the past 4 years, we have provided tax relief to every person who pays income taxes, overcome a recession, opened up new markets abroad, prosecuted corporate criminals, raised homeownership to the highest level in history, and in the last year alone, the United States has added 2.3 million new jobs. When action was needed, the Congress delivered—and the Nation is grateful.

Now we must add to these achievements. By making our economy more flexible, more innovative, and more competitive, we will keep America the economic leader of the world.

America's prosperity requires restraining the spending appetite of the Federal Government. I welcome the bipartisan enthusiasm for spending discipline. So next week I will send you a budget that holds the growth of discretionary spending below inflation, makes tax relief permanent, and stays on track to cut the deficit in half by 2009. My budget substantially reduces or eliminates more than 150 Government programs that are not getting results, or duplicate current efforts, or do not fulfill essential priorities. The principle here is clear: a taxpayer dollar must be spent wisely, or not at all.

To make our economy stronger and more dynamic, we must prepare a rising generation to fill the jobs of the 21st century. Under the No Child Left Behind Act, standards are higher, test scores are on the rise, and we are closing the achievement gap for minority students. Now we must demand better results from our high schools, so every high school diploma is a ticket to success. We will help an additional 200,000 workers to get training for a better career, by reforming our job training system and strengthening America's community colleges. And we will make it easier for Americans to afford a college education, by increasing the size of Pell Grants.

To make our economy stronger and more competitive, America must reward, not punish, the efforts and dreams of entrepreneurs. Small business is the path of advancement, especially for women and minorities, so we must free small businesses from needless regulation and protect honest job-creators from junk lawsuits. Justice is distorted, and our economy is held back, by irresponsible class actions and frivolous asbestos claims—and I urge Congress to pass legal reforms this year.

To make our economy stronger and more productive, we must make health care more affordable, and give families greater access to good coverage, and more control over their health decisions. I ask Congress to move forward on a comprehensive health care agenda—with tax credits to help low-income workers buy insurance, a community health center in every poor county, improved information technology to prevent medical errors and needless costs, association health plans for small businesses and their employees, expanded health savings accounts, and medical liability reform that will reduce health care costs, and make sure patients have the doctors and care they need.

To keep our economy growing, we also need reliable supplies of affordable, environmentally responsible energy. Nearly 4 years ago, I submitted a comprehensive energy strategy that encourages conservation, alternative sources, a modernized electricity grid, and more production here at home, including safe, clean nuclear energy. My Clear Skies legislation will cut power plant pollution and improve the health